

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"LUTZOW" Capt. C. Dewers	THURSDAY, 9 A.M., 8th October.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"PRINCESS ALICE" Capt. G. Rott	About WEDNESDAY, 7th October.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. W. v. Senden	THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 8th October.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNHO" Capt. F. Sembli	Middle of October.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1908.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL. TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, POLYNESIAN			11th Oct. P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	VILLE DE LA CROIXAT, Barillon		13th Oct. at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, TOURANE		Lancelotti	26th Oct. P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS			27th Oct. at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,

ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1908.

CHARGEURS REUNIS.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP Co.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALICE, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, VIA SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHIN-WANTAO (Peking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA.

GENOA TO HONGKONG IN 30 DAYS.

NAPLES 29

Unique opportunity to make a tour in North-China and Japan with the Greatest Speed, Safety and Comfort.

Trans-Pacific: VICTORIA (B.C.), VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

FREIGHT TO OVERLAND via VANCOUVER.

PASSENGERS TO OVERLAND AND EUROPE via VANCOUVER.

YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER 13 DAYS.

LONDON and PARIS 26

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALICE, LIVERPOOL, VIA MAGELLAN STRAITS.

Proposed Sailings:

* AMIRAL OLRV 12th Oct. | CORSE 11th Jan., 1909.

† OGYLAN 26th Nov.

† New Twin Screw 16,000 Tons displacement, 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single berth cabins.

† Intermediate class and rates of passage.

All round the world ticket by these boats, &c.

For further Particulars, apply to

P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

(45)

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI"

SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS.

These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILARATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS,

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES

Hongkong, 29th March, 1908.

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 85 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 37.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft.; bottom 45.3 ft. Water on blocks, 28.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts,

A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

[39]

Shipping—Steamers.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR—THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJILIWONG.	JAVA	First half Oct.	SHANGHAI & JAPAN	First half Oct.
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	Second half Oct.	JAVA	Second half Oct.
TJIKINI	JAVA	Second half Oct.	JAPAN	Second half Oct.
TJILATAP	JAVA	Second half Oct.	SHANGHAI	Second half Oct.
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half Nov.	SHANGHAI	First half Nov.
TJIBODAS	JAVA	First half Nov.	JAPAN	First half Nov.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

Telephone No. 375,

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,

Hongkong, 1st October, 1908.

[16]

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOBE-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street.

Canton Agents—Messrs. K. Pasquet & Co.

For further particulars, please apply to—

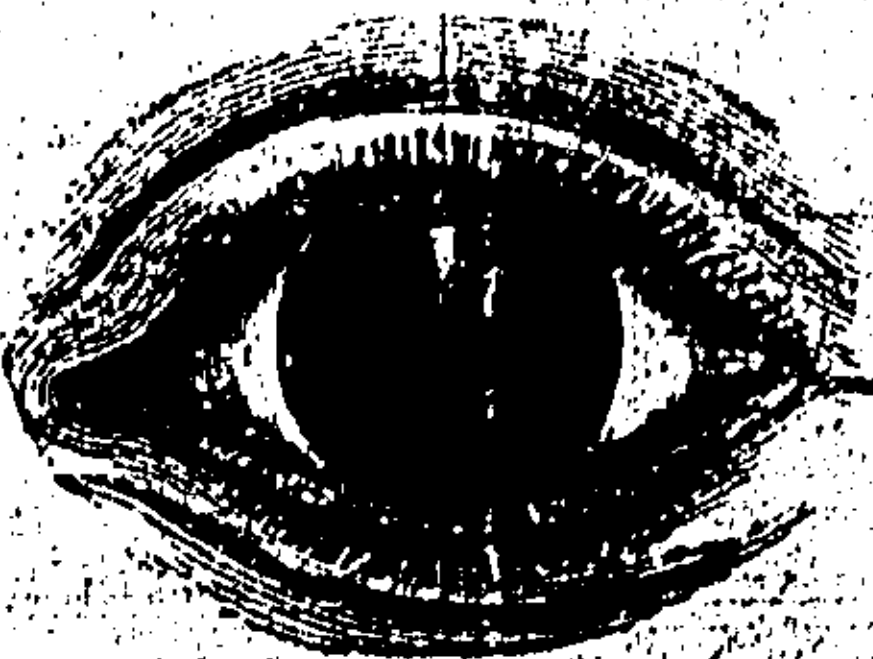
BARRETTO & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1908.

[11]

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUIAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON,

CALCUTTA,

SHANGHAI,

11, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

19, Blackwell Street,

166, Nanjing Road

Hongkong, 28th March, 1908.

CHINESE FINANCE.

The prospects of real reform in China, continue to improve as long as the nation is allowed to familiarize itself with the present "paper" movement without provoking any serious reactionary setback. Already it is clear that reform talk is *de rigueur* among all classes, and it may be doubted whether any official, however highly placed, would venture a straight-forward denunciation of the movement *per se*. The Throne shows little inclination to follow the example of Sultan Abdul Hamid by having an experiment in immediate representative government, for which China is eminently less fitted than Turkey; and if the liberal elements in the country refrain from "forcing the pace," actual progress in the preliminaries to reform may gradually be achieved. At present the advocates of reform have found no means for co-operation to the extent that enabled the Young Turkish Party to avail itself as an organization of the sweeping concessions suddenly granted from Yildiz Kiosk. In some respects this lack of cohesion among Chinese reformers is fortunate, for it must postpone the possibility of that precipitate action which at the present juncture might compromise the cause. At the same time the absence of an organized progressive party in China must prolong indefinitely the period during which the country will be striving after reform without method and without result. The institution of provincial assemblies, if carried into effect, may create the nucleus of a party, which by its numerical strength and political intelligence will win for itself a voice in national affairs. Until such a party exists, the work of reform bids fair to remain in its present chaotic condition, relying on the disjointed efforts of a few individuals, whose influence, in existing circumstances, is essentially precarious, while their capacity for initiating a practical programme of national reorganization is limited by inexperience.

In no particular does China feel her lack of practical statesmanship more than in regard to the question of finance. It is open to the shrewd head of any other Department of State to acquaint himself with an outline of Western methods of conducting his special business and he will have no difficulty in drafting a scheme of eminently practical reforms on those lines for submission to the Throne. In most instances his claim to fame will rest on this one act, for it is improbable that he will be called upon to carry his scheme into execution. With the would-be reorganizer of Chinese finance the position is entirely different. It is not merely a question of breaking down tradition, but the far more serious consideration of having to strike at the very foundation of all existing methods of administration that deters him. Nevertheless his work must precede any attempt to effect real reforms in other Departments.

Today we see a large number of admirable reforms outlined in memorials, but until there is money in the Imperial Treasury with which to carry them through they can have no existence except on paper. A very real China is feeling the stringency of her finances. The most crying need of the country, education, is thwarted by lack of funds at all but the chief centres of population; for in this one direction foreign assistance would not be rejected, if money were forthcoming to procure it. In regard to other requirements—communication, the army and navy, industries; all as educative in their ways as schools—prejudice against foreign capital acts as an additional deterrent, for the necessary money does not require to be raised locally. Gradually, however, the Chinese themselves are realizing that foreign capital is capable of judicious exploitation without danger to "sovereign rights." Big railway loans are being placed abroad in spite of patriotic protests, and our Wuchang correspondent speaks of a possible accommodation from a foreign bank for such an unproductive purpose as manufactures. But sooner or later foreign capital will be closed to China, unless she is capable of producing within her own borders commodities that will pay for this steady stream of imports.

As things are to-day China's main exports are the products of an expenditure of human labour that leaves little margin for the accumulation of capital. Very different would her position be, if she could exploit on a large scale the vast mineral resources that lie undeveloped beneath her soil. The ignorance of her people, the indifference of her officials and the hostility of both to foreign enterprise prevent such exploitation. Here then lies the root of all reform, the removal of this prejudice against foreigners, for it affects the financial stability of the Empire, without which no reform is possible. If Great Britain at this period amends her Patent Laws with the deliberate intention of compelling foreign firms to invest many millions in establishing their factories on British soil, certainly China has no need to fear the employment of foreign capital under the restrictions that she is now able to impose. Until her prejudices are removed, there can be little hope for the military expansion and naval reorganization without which, she has decided, her claim to recognition in the family of modern Powers will carry no weight. It would be well, then, if the advocates of reform could concentrate their intelligence and their influence on this question of finance. The theory of the problem presents few difficulties, but to give effect to it must arouse the keenest opposition. Among the first things to be abolished must be the system of *likin*, which not only hampers existing trade throughout the Empire, but checks further development. Above all the vast difference in amount between the taxes paid by the people and the official revenue of the country must be eliminated, and here we touch the very essence of Chinese officialdom. The task of a financial reformer will prove no light one. It should, therefore, not be left to the improbable appearance of a heaven-born statesman, but should form the first subject of study, and joint consideration among an organized body of Chinese reformers.—N. C. D. NUTT.

To Let.

TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, CONDOR ROAD.
A HOUSE IN WONG-HEI-CHONG ROAD.
A HOUSE IN RIPOW TERRACE.
OFFICES IN YORK BUILDING.
GODOWNS IN PLANA KART, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 16, DES VOUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.
FLATS IN MORETON TERRACE.
No. 10, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1908. [166]

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, Central, containing 6 Rooms and Servants' Quarters.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1908. [157]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 14, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1908. [150]

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Voux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.)

Apply to—
THE COMPTON DEPARTMENT,
E. D. Sassoon & Co.,
Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 9th June, 1908. [158]

TO LET.

A HOUSE IN KNOTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1908. [159]

TO LET.

HOUSES IN AUSTIN AVENUE, Kowloon, at \$45 plus taxes per month.

Immediate possession.
Apply to—
A. RAYMOND,
C/o S. J. David & Co.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1908. [160]

Dentistry.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1904. [161]

Dr. M. H. CHAN.

THE LATEST METHOD

of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

—between 4th & 5th Sts.— [162]

For Sale.

PABST BREWING COMPANY,
MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY

SIEMSEN & Co.

Agents for

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1907. [163]

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED

IN DRAGEE (TASTELSS) FORM.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the first of its kind, and is the only one of its kind.

It is the only one of its kind, and is the only one of its kind.

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Intimation.

Powell's

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Cash Sale
of
LADIES' SHOES
Now Proceeding.

Great Bargains
to be had.
\$2.50 to \$5.00
Pair.

BLACK LACE,
BLACK STRAP,
BLACK BEADED.

Champagne
Kid.

BRONZE,
BRONZE
BEADED,
BRONZE
BUCKLE.
Canvas.

Tan Glacé.
Tan Calf.
USUAL PRICES
\$6.00 to \$16.50
Pair.

POWELL'S
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1908.

Public Company

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersigned on FRIDAY, the 23rd inst., at Noon.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 23rd instant, 1908, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1908. [886]

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
ON:

THURSDAY,

the 8th October, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,
corner of Ice House Street.

SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising:
SIDEBOARD AND WARDROBES with
BEVELLED GLASS, SILK TAPESTRY-
COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE,
Double and Single IRON BEDSTEPS and
BEDDING, GLASS, CROCKERY, and E.P.
WARE, OVERMANTELS with BEVELLED
GLASS, IRON FENDERS, &c., &c.;

ALSO

One COTTAGE PIANO by Collard &
Collard, London.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1908. [889]

Intimations.

Telephone: 482. Telegrams: "Cyclometer."

TYPEWRITERS

NEW, RE-BUILT and
SECOND-HAND.

We sell all makes without
prejudice.

RE-BUILD & REPAIR

STOCK
RIBBONS, CARBONS, &c.

MACHINES EXCHANGED.

MANUSCRIPTS TYPED.

STENO-TYPISTS.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

33-35, Des Vaux Road, Central,
Hongkong. [154]

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED
IN DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM

This is a condition (or disease) so which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a breakdown, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its cause (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are the same: the more prominent being sleeplessness, loss of appetite, nervousness, depression of spirits, and a want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what is the remedy? The answer is simple: a course of THERAPION.

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other in its combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

LIGHTED UP AFRASH.

It is a sad sight to see a person who has had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful medicine is purely vegetable and innoxious, is agreeable to the taste, and is suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex, and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or debility, whose main feature is those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing restorative.

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DRINK SLAVES.

MISS MARIE CORRELL'S SCATHING
DENUNCIATION.

NEW NOVEL, A BOOK WITH A PURPOSE.

In her new novel Miss Correli carries on the definite lesson which was conveyed in *Wormwood and in Boy*. The purpose of *Holy Orders* becomes a vital part of a great artistic creation; but the author's object will have been served if every reader into whose hands her book may fall will have the courage to face the Drink evil in all its hideous nakedness, make war on its ravages, and pray with her that "the wicked financial profit derived by the few out of the physical and moral debasement of the many, may be checked and finally come to naught, so that the British people, released at last from the dominant sway of the liquor traffic, may rise to the best of everything in them."

The scene of the story is laid in the dreary little village of Shadbrook, in the Cotswolds. The vicar of the parish of Shadbrook, an ultra-religious type of minister, is convinced that his purpose in life is to gird on his spiritual sword and buckler, and go forth to battle with the sin and depravity caused by the Demon of Drink, which is eating like cancer into the life and soul of his parishioners.

Richard Everton was neither wise nor clever. Had not his own Dresden-china doll of a wife hinted as much? "It's dreadful to be clever," Dick! You don't know how dreadful it is! Nobody like you!" If Richard had been clever he probably would not have wasted his youth and energy in an unsuccessful effort to convert the Shadbrook drunkard. He was not the nature to grapple with the stern realities of wickedness, and vice. He was better trained in dealing with Sin from the hypothetical standpoint—not with what he knew Sin to be, but with what he had read that it was.

A VIGIL AND ITS SEQUEL.
To Jacynth Miller, village beauty, and a girl of obscure parentage, the vicar deputed the task of preventing the village drunkard, Dad Kiernan, who in a fit of drunken fury has nearly killed his wife, from obtaining more liquor. Jacynth, lovely and coquettish, and herself the victim of the drink habit, performs her task with calamitous results. She stays up with Kiernan, whose drink-fuddled brain and animal nature are fired by her beauty, through the night, while in the adjoining chamber lies the half-murdered wife, all bleeding and bruised by the blows her husband has inflicted on her.

The result of Jacynth's vigil may be conceived. In attempting to sluff off an evil the unfortunate vicar has unwittingly helped in the accomplishment of another, and a fresh scandal is provided for the village gossips. When the matter comes to the knowledge of Jennie Kiernan, the poor wife, the blow is too severe for her, and she dies, while Jacynth Miller runs away from Shadbrook with a travelling actor. Her child is subsequently born in Paris.

Miss Correli furnishes a striking scene between the Rev. Richard Everton and Dad Kiernan, upon the latter discovering that Jacynth has gone. This troubles him more than the death of his wife. He blames the vicar and Mrs. Everton, and vows vengeance on the latter, whom he holds responsible for the separation. His vengeance is more terrible than even he contemplated. One afternoon, in a drunken fit, he takes gun and goes out to shoot rabbits. He sees Azalea, the vicar's doll-wife, gathering flowers.

With a smothered exclamation he stopped short, and pushed his hat up from his brows, showing a foiled, red, bloated face. By God he muttered thickly. It's that damned parson's wife! He laughed stupidly—staring fixedly at the little white figure below him. Just then a small sweet voice floated up to his ears, singing. With a mocking movement of his head Dan kept time to the floating echo of the time. "You lost me Jacynth, you little devil!" he said in a hoarse whisper. "You! You speak in simperin' baby-face! Oh, I don't forget ye! Not much! Nor likely to!"

Once more the clear little voice rang gently upward on the air. Dropping on his knees, Kiernan stretched himself stealthily along the ground under cover of the brambles, still clenching his gun. Sing away, sing away, he snarled, his coarse face growing darkly purple with suppressed fury, but you are not going to get off your reckoning with me, my fine lady! A bid of a fright won't hurt ye—a bit of a fright!—And he slowly raised his gun to his shoulder.

KILLED BY A MOTOR-CAR.

The crime brings the drunkard to his senses somewhat. Flinging his gun across the prostrate body he flees from the spot and makes for London; but retribution swiftly overtakes him. He is struck down on the high road by a rapidly-driven motor-car, which pulls up, and from it descends an exquisitely-garbed lady, who returns along the road to the huddled-up and motionless figure. The bruised and battered face was upturned to hers, and the wide-open eyes protruded hideously. Thus Dad Kiernan and Jacynth, now the wife of old Israel Nordstain, the notorious money-lender, look their last upon each other in this world.

Richard Everton, the bereaved country vicar, meets Jacynth once again in London, when he has witnessed his campaign as the denunciator of the Drink evil into the pulpits—enemy of the Smart Set. I want you to, understand me better than you do, she says to him, because it will help you to understand other people like me. Other people like you? asked Everton incredulously. Are there any? Indeed there are! Hundreds! Especially society people, who have given up trying to be good. I dare say it seems odd to you to think of me as a society person—but I am, you know! I always meant to be, and I knew from what the newspapers taught me that the stage was the shortest cut to my ambition. Especially the variety stage. To dance about with as few clothes on as possible doesn't want much talent—and it's the surest way to get the notice of Royalty.

Jacynth's verdict is that heart is a mistake—type is a mistake. If you have heart you are despised for a fool; if you have type for anything people take pleasure in disappointing you. The only comfortable way of living is to get all you can for yourself out of everything and everyone, and enjoy what you get.

The drama reaches a climax when Jacynth journeys down to Hurlingham, whence she starts on a balloon trip with Claude Ferrers, despot, voluptuary, and the "Soul" of a decadent society. Ferrers dies in the clouds—killed by drink—and the uncontrolled balloon drifts out to sea. Jacynth, the wayward village maiden, variety artist, money-lender's wife, idol of society and friend of Royalty, goes forth into the Unknown with the prayer on her lips, "I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth!"

ONITER DICTA.
Among the striking passages in the book are these:—

Every man is just the same wherever a woman's concerned—strong or weak, plain or handsome, married or single—they're all the same fool quality!

It is all very well to blame the people for drinking poison, but the worst of the evil is with the national Government, which not only allows poison to be made and sold freely, but which actually legalises the sale, and not unfrequently rewards some of the chief poisoners with peerages and other titles of honour.

Many a brewer and spirit-distiller is nothing but a commercial Cesar Borgia, whose poisoning tricks are carried out, not for vengeance, but for gain—and who is, therefore, more sordid in his wickedness than even the medieval murderer.

Drink rules the people, and the makers of drink sit in the House of Parliament.

Education without religion will rear its Christless human brutes to the next generation!

It is time for you, people, to think for yourselves—not to accept the thoughts proffered to you by conflicting creeds—not to obey the morbid suggestions propounded and discussed by a sensational Press—but to think for your country's good, with thoughts that are rich and pure. Otherwise, if you remain content to let things drift as they are drifting, if you allow the brains of this and future generations to become obscured by drink and devilment, if you give way to the inroads of vice, and join with the latter-day degenerate in his or her coarse derision of virtue, you invite terrific disaster upon yourselves, and upon this great Empire.

Miss Correli's book is published by Methuen, and is sure to be widely read and to exercise a great moral influence.

JAPANESE BANKING REGULATIONS.

Since the advent of the financial depression last year, many small banks have failed in Tokyo and in the interior, and there are some private banks which are still in a very unfavourable position, says the *Japan Chronicle*. It has been suggested in some quarters that the existing Banking Regulations should be amended at the same time as the financial consolidation is effected. It is held that the failure of the small banks must be ascribed to some measure to the peculiar circumstances of the time, but it was also due in part to the defectiveness of the Banking Regulations. A Tokyo despatch quotes some remarks by Mr. Wakatsuki on this question. The amendment of the Banking Regulations, says the Vice-Minister of Finance, has been under consideration for a long time, and from time to time attempts have been made to effect a modification, but so far without success. But the motives which have prompted the Government to seek to amend the Regulations are quite different from those suggested. The stability of banks depends solely on the management of each bank. However perfect the Banking Regulations may be they cannot prevent bank failures. Depositors should be advised to carefully direct their attention to the management of the bank and do business with those institutions which are conducted on a sound basis. On this matter there is a wide difference in the views of the Japanese and by Europeans and Americans. In Europe and America depositors prefer those banks which are placed on a firm basis and are conducted on sound principles, even if the rate of interest is lower, and as a natural consequence, the unsound bank are unable to exist. The state of affairs is different in Japan. In this country depositors are inclined to prefer a bank which pays a high rate of interest, irrespective of its standing, and so-called usury-banks are thus enabled to exist. Such being the case, in times of emergency these unsound banks collapse one after another, to the loss of their avaricious depositors, and the proverb "Penny wise and pound foolish" is exemplified. The prosperity of a bank depends on the public confidence in good management, and has nothing to do with the Banking Regulations, which are necessary for quite different purposes.

D. NOMA,

PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER

THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO MARKS,
No. 60 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED BY Prince of Wales, then H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having 4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. In tattooing unlike some species of engraving, care must be taken to have the work done in a perfect, high toned manner. In order to take special precaution against possible dangers, I use fresh materials daily.

The copying of Portraits, with distinct minutest a speciality.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. [104]

Intimations.

A SILLY SAYING.

"It is a common but silly opinion prevailing among a certain class of people that the worse a remedy tastes, smells or hurts, the more efficacious it is." So says a well-known English physician. He further adds: "For example, let us consider cod liver oil. As it is extracted from the fish this oil is so offensive to the taste and smell that almost everybody abhors it, and many cannot use it at all, no matter how badly they need it. Yet cod liver oil is one of the most valuable drugs in the world, and it is the greatest pity that we have not thus far been able to free it from those peculiarities which so seriously interfere with its usefulness." This was written years ago; the work of civilising and redeeming it however has since been triumphantly accomplished; and as a leading ingredient in the remedy called

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION the oil retains all its wonderful curative properties with no bad smell or taste whatever. It is palatable as honey, and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; creating a medicine of unequalled power for the diseases most prevalent and fatal among men, women and children. There is no other remedy to compare with it. It increases the digestive power of the stomach and in Blood Impurities, Weakness, Loss of Flesh, Throat and Lung Troubles, Nervous Dyspepsia, Scrofulous Affections, Thinness and Slow Development in the young, it gives quick and certain relief and cure. Dr. G. C. Shannon, of Canada, says: "I shall continue its use with I am sure, great advantage to my patients and satisfaction to myself." Has all the virtues of cod liver oil; none of its faults. You may trust it fully; it cannot disappoint or fail. One bottle convinces. Sold by all chemists.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.
PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th August, 1908. [125]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK-DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 20 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Vaux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Telephone, 4th Inn, 1908. [126]

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar at pupil's residence.

Evening engagements for Dances and Concerts.

Apply to—
E. J. LOPES,
Ojo Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1908. [127]

Benger's Food is mixed with fresh new milk when used, is dainty and delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

Benger's Food is sold in tins, by all Chemists, etc., everywhere.

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Benger's Food is sold in tins, by all Chemists, etc., everywhere.

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"DELTA"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, marked by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex S.S. *Monpolla*,
From Australia, ex S.S. *Mooltan*,
From Calcutta, ex S.S. *Sunda*,
From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P. S

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

AERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS.

THIS SEASON'S SPECIALITIES:—

Lime Fruit

Champagne,

Dry Ginger Ale,

Lemon Squash,

Champagne Cider,

Orange Champagne.

WATSON'S
FRUIT SYRUPSMixed with Aerated or plain
water makeDELICIOUS COOLING
DRINKS.Guaranteed to be made from the
PURE JUICE OF SOUND RIPE
FRUIT.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND MANILA.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1908.

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Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1908.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Although the two principal American Conventions had nominated their candidates nearly three months ago the presidential campaign did not fairly open till the beginning of the present month. The intervening weeks have seen the Conventions of three minor parties. Of these the Prohibitionist nomination is interesting, since, although the party has no chance of securing Mr. E. W. Chaffin's return, the fact that it could set a candidate before the country is evidence of the great progress that prohibition has made during recent years in America; no less than a third of the United States is said to be now subject to prohibition laws. The Socialist-Labour party brought itself into deserved ridicule by nominating a man who was actually serving a term of imprisonment, and hence was disfranchised even if he had been otherwise at liberty to stand for election. Of the Independent Democrats who, under Mr. W. R. Hearst's energetic supervision, obediently nominated Mr. T. Higgin, a Massachusetts merchant, and Mr. J. T. Graves, editor of one of Mr. Hearst's papers, we shall speak presently. Meanwhile neither Mr. Taft nor Mr. Bryan has been idle. The former has been spending a nominal holiday at Hot Springs, Virginia, during which he laid himself out to win the Southern vote with such good purpose that he brought away with him the promise of strong support in West Virginia, and a loving cup presented by the people of Hot Springs. Within a few days

from now he will set out on a four weeks' tour to stump the country. Mr. Bryan certainly has had enough to occupy him in endeavouring to reconcile the conflicting elements in his own party. For whereas the rejected candidates of the Republican Convention have since fallen into line behind Mr. Taft, Mr. Bryan, who had no serious rival for the Democratic nomination, would appear nevertheless to have met with considerable opposition in the party, of which opposition the chief section consists of the Cleveland wing headed by Senator Allen Parker. Mr. Gompers, the Labour leader, has declared emphatically for Mr. Bryan. But the Labour party as a whole is by no means united in this adherence; and so the end of September finds Mr. Bryan like his rival on the eve of starting to tour the country in pursuit partly of the Labour, partly of the negroes' vote. One thing however is clear; that if the Democratic leader has had obstacles to overcome where they are the most difficult to meet, his prospects with the country at large have certainly improved. In the State elections of Vermont which have invariably indicated the trend of the greater campaign, the Republican majority was reduced to 28,000, the smallest majority known in any presidential election year since 1892; while in Maine the Republican Governor was returned by a plurality of 8,000 votes only, a drop of 20,000 since the year in which Mr. Roosevelt contested the Presidency. Finally we are told of alarm at the growth of feeling in Mr. Bryan's favour in New York, without which State it has always been known that the Democratic candidate could never hope to rival the Republican. It would be rash to prophesy from these events and surmises. The only safe deduction is that Mr. Bryan has materially lowered the chances against him; and as nothing succeeds like success, it is found that the fact of his having twice suffered defeat in past years, which at one time most seriously militated against his hopes of success, has now begun to tell in his favour. To be twice defeated and yet to face battle undiminished is a strong argument with the people en masse, more governed by sentiment than by reason. More than this Mr. Bryan enjoys the obvious advantage, in political warfare, of being the one to attack while Mr. Taft must remain to some extent on the defensive. When the position of the two candidates is this, Mr. Bryan has the additional strength of being an experienced campaigner and a terse and brilliant speaker, whereas it is complained of Mr. Taft's speeches that they are prone to be long and ponderous; and the course of his career has given him but little experience of American political workings. Should Mr. Taft reach the White House, this inexperience tells in his favour since he will be the less biased by considerations of caucus and party feeling. But in the preliminary campaign he loses not a little in comparison with his practised and agile opponent. Mr. Bryan has already scored one notable point by the speech at Des Moines in which he attacked the tariff question. Both parties have declared for revision in this particular. But while Mr. Bryan lays it down that the tariff must be framed for purposes of revenue only, and not of protection, the Republicans would admit "a reasonable profit to American industries." In other words, Mr. Bryan not unreasonably replies, a certain class is to be favoured at the expense of the whole people. Had the issue remained as clearly defined as this, the struggle might indeed have been a close one. That President Roosevelt was becoming seriously uneasy may be gathered from the fact of his throwing off his earlier pretence of aloofness from Mr. Taft's interests to make a personal appeal to the Labour party for its support; while later telegrams indicate that he has practically taken over the control of Mr. Taft's campaign. But the whole course of the fight has been thrown, at least temporarily, into confusion, by Mr. W. R. Hearst's sensational revelations of the number of prominent men of both parties who have allowed themselves to finger gold of the Trusts. Hitherto the Republicans would appear to have suffered worst by the disclosures. Senator Forsaker has been thrown overboard, although the effect of this move is said to have been marred by Mr. Taft's subsequent reconciliation with him; and the President has issued a statement admitting the correctness of Mr. Hearst's statements. Mr. Bryan made some show of fight on behalf of Mr. C. N. Haskell, Treasurer of the Democratic party's funds; but, as one of our telegrams informed us yesterday, the Treasurer has had to go. On the whole frankness, before such charges as these, because it was the only practicable policy; but it must have been a strong temptation to ignore them altogether. Neither party can have failed to see that Mr. Hearst is playing entirely for his own hand. Indeed from all that is known of him it is difficult to avoid the suspicion that he cares little for the ethics of the question he has raised, so long as he may blacken the characters of Republicans and Democrats alike for the possible benefit of the Independent Democratic party which he practically created. At one time it was supposed that Mr. Hearst meant to run for the Presidency himself. Possibly the

recollection of his defeat when contesting the mayoralty of New York may have influenced him to be content in securing the nomination of two of his creatures. By that nomination, however, he claims to have reduced the number of Mr. Bryan's adherents by anything between 600,000 and 1,000,000, and probably hopes by his recent disclosures to work equal havoc in the Republican ranks. What he has yet to prove is that either Mr. Taft or Mr. Bryan is in any way implicated; and the spotless reputation for honesty of both candidates should weigh considerably more with American electors than the guilt of some of their followers.—N. C. D. News.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A HARBIN message states that the Harbin Flour Milling Syndicate has obtained a charter from the Russian Minister of Finance, and that work was to begin on the 1st inst.

THE U.S. transport *Steward* arrived in Shanghai from Manila on 30th ult. with about twenty-five passengers. The trip up was marred by rough weather. The *Steward* is to be overhauled and repaired by the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company, Ltd.

IN consequence of the depression of trade, the population of Port Arthur has been gradually diminishing for the last few years. Three years ago it had, apart from officials and soldiers and sailors, about 15,000 inhabitants, but now the number does not exceed 5,000.

THE total amount of the Bank of Japan's notes in circulation on Saturday last was ¥269,000,000, showing an increase of ¥1,000,000, while the gold reserve still stood at ¥153,000,000. The surplus of the reserve of gold security for the issue of notes was ¥4,000,000. The advances amounted to ¥59,000,000.

FOR causing an obstruction at Des Vaux Road Central yesterday by placing his two stalls in the middle of the road, Chin Kai, a hawker, was fined \$1 in the Police Court, this morning. At the time of his arrest, Chin was selling nuts to his compatriots and his stalls were within two feet from the tramway line.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—

Mrs. Kitchell	\$15
Friend per A. L. N.	10
Patent (Wong Ah Si)	10
Do. (Tsoi Ah Si)	10

AN Imperial Rescript was issued on Sunday commanding their Excellencies Yu Lang, Senior Vice-President of the Ministry of the Interior, and Liang Tun-yeo, Junior Vice-President of the Waifu, to proceed to Amoy for the purpose of welcoming the American Fleet in the name of their Imperial Majesties upon the former's arrival there in November next. We may state that H. E. Yu Lang is a son of Prince Su, who is also President of the Department of which his son is the Vice-President.

TITIC authorities in the Italian Concession, Tientsin, are having some trouble with the native residents. They have levied a tax on the Chinese in the Concession, and this is resented. The Italian Consul in Tientsin wants the taxes to be the same as other countries' rates. At present the Customs Taotai to this effect. The Taotai says the proposal is right and can be carried out but recommends that it be not enforced till later on when trade revives.—China Times.

FOR having in his possession 13 mace of prepared opium, Lo Yau, a boy, or rather, a grown-up person engaged as a "boy" (for he is fifty-three years of age) at 114, Plantation Road, Peak, was fined \$4 at the Police Court, this morning. When Lo's room was entered by a limb of the law yesterday, he was found lying on a bed and quietly indulging in the soothing drug; but as he could not produce the necessary licence from the Opium Farmer, he had to make his appearance at the Police Court, this morning, with the result stated above.

LAHSSA, the capital of Tibet, is beginning to show longings for the amenities of Western civilisation. It has just placed a contract with a Calcutta firm to supply a large number of European band instruments. Of course trumpets, serpentine and straight, figure largely in the religious rites and processions of the lamas. Mr. Percival Landon and some others who accompanied the Tibet Expedition brought home some remarkable brass trumpets not unlike trombones, we well as other really handsome examples of native metal-work. It does not seem clear whence the musicians are to come.

IN the new park which His Majesty the King is making there is a Wat which was built by the third monarch of the present dynasty. This Wat had been added to by the late King. A part of this structure is now more or less in ruins and the building itself is tottering owing to the foundations not being strong enough. His Majesty's wish being that this Wat should be preserved the gigantic undertaking is now in hand of putting in new foundations. The magnitude of this task can be appreciated by those who know this Wat. It is said that His Majesty designs to have built beside this Wat a new temple of particularly beautiful design.—Siam Observer.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

NEW FOREIGN SECRETARY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 5th October.
Taotai Im Ku has been acting temporarily as director of the Chinese Imperial Telegraph Administration here since Taotai Wan Tsung has resigned that post on account of his transfer to Lhasa as Imperial Assistant Resident Minister. Taotai Lun Shin Young has now been appointed by the Ministry of Posts and Communications as director of the Administration. This latter official arrived here yesterday.

A MORRISON MEMORIAL.
Supported by foreign missionaries, the Chinese Christian converts in Canton propose to raise a sum of \$100,000 for the building of a Morrison Memorial in the city. A committee of six members has been appointed in this connection and they are now looking for a suitable site for the erection.

RAILWAY CALL.
The collection of the second call of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company by the different Charitable Institutions for the 8th month was as follows:—Shung Ching Tsai 4,779; Kwong Chai Tsai 6,500; Kwong Yau Tsai 5,000; Ming Shih Tsai 1,181; Shui Shih Tsai 5,269; Wai Hong Tsai 9,000; the Chamber of Commerce Tsai 410. The total in Tsai 68,226, being 20,000 tsai less as compared with the total amount collected during the 7th month.

YUMCHOW GARRISON.
Taotai Kwok Jen Chang, Commander of the troops at Yumchow, has obtained permission from the Canton high authorities to send a deputy to the province of Hunan to enlist one thousand troops to be added to the garrison for the protection of Yumchow.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.
As representations have been frequently made by one party after another of the railway shareholders to the Ministry of Posts and Communications complaining of the irregularities in the election of members on the board of directors of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, the Canton Provincial Treasurer, Wu Seung Lun, has been telegraphically instructed by that Ministry to carefully make an inquiry into the facts of the case and to report accordingly, as Wu was present to supervise the election of members to the present board of directors of the Company.

VILLAGE ROBBERY.
News has just reached here that, on the 22nd day of last month, some two hundred robbers attacked and then ransacked the whole of the Ching Yuen market place and carried away money and other valuables to the value of over \$30,000.

NEW TAOTAI.
To-day both the newly-appointed Taotai for the Development of Native Industries, Chan Mong Tsang, and the Taotai of Constabulary, Wong Ping Ping, assumed charge of their offices.

MILITARY INSPECTION.
After his inspection of the newly-trained troops in Canton, Commander Cheung Wei Chi left here last Saturday for Kwangsi with his suite by the goods train *Sai Hing* and *Kwong Yuen*. Commander Cheung will return to Canton, after finishing his duty there, en route for Yumchow and other prefectures farther South of this province on a similar mission. It is reported that Commander Cheung on inspecting the troops here was greatly pleased with their excellent spirit and remarked that the men were well trained.

MARINE COURT.

BLOWING WHISTLE WITHOUT CAUSE.

In the Marine Court, this morning, before the Hon. Commander Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N., Harbour Master, Police-Sergeant George Jackson charged Chan Tai Fuk, master of the steam launch *Chun Lee*, with unlawfully blowing his steam whistle other than for the purpose of navigation at 1.45 p.m. on the 29th ultimo in the harbour.

Police-man Jackson's evidence yesterday was that on the day in question, he heard defendant blow two short blasts on his whistle in the Central Fairway, immediately following a long one. He did not alter his course. He was towing a junk, which he took alongside the s.s. *Hupah*. Witness then ordered defendant alongside and asked for his licence, which he produced. Witness asked him why he was blowing his whistle, and the latter replied that he was blowing it for the No. 1 cooie on board the steamer.

Defendant's statement was that he blew two short blasts twice to indicate that he was altering his course. He denied blowing a long blast. He did not inform the Police that he wished to call attention on board the ship. This morning, when the hearing was resumed after being adjourned from yesterday, Lin Fook, the coxswain of No. 5 Police launch, gave evidence. He said that he remembered the afternoon of the 29th ultimo. He saw defendant give one long blast, which was followed by two short ones. Defendant did not alter his course. They then went alongside the *Chun Lee*. At being ordered by the Sergeant to inquire of the defendant why he blew his whistle, he did so. The answer he received from the defendant was that the latter was anxious to attract the attention of the No. 1 cooie on board the s.s. *Hupah*.

A fine of \$10 was imposed.

A STORY of feminine exclusiveness is given in the *Manchurian Guardian*. It was on a voyage, and in the ladies' cabin all were sick except one lady and a cat, which wandered, uneasily about. Obeying an impulse natural to her sex, the lady ventured to stroke the cat, remarking, "Poor pussy, or words to that effect." The cat seemed inclined to respond, and elevated its tail in token of tentative goodwill, when from a neighbouring berth came in chocking, tones the solemn warning, "Excuse me, that is a private cat!"

THE DALAI LAMA.

Telegrams from Peking announce that a most interesting personage arrived yesterday afternoon (Sept. 28) in the Chinese Capital—the Dalai Lama. Ever since the political mission of Colonel Younghusband, with the military escort under Colonel Macdonald, entered Tibet and approached the mysterious city of Lhasa, in 1904, the Dalai Lama has been a fugitive from his country, and has been wandering in the remote parts of Mongolia and Western China, while the reins of Government have been held in his absence by his fellow Pontiff, the Tashi Lama. The Dalai Lama has been accompanied in his travels by an immense staff of Lamas and extraordinary reports of the doings of what appears to have been an ill-regulated horde of priests have occasionally filtered through from these remote regions. There can be no doubt that the entertainment of the Dalai Lama and his entourage has been a most onerous charge on the Mongolian Princes and Governors whom he has honoured with his presence, and each host appears to have soon tired of the great privilege accorded to him by the advent of the Dalai Lama into his territories, and to have hastened to pass him on to his neighbours. The Chinese Government, ever since the British evacuated Lhasa, have not ceased to urge the Dalai Lama to return to Tibet; but till recently with little success. While he was resident at the sacred mountain of Wutaishan, however, the Dalai Lama appears to have been convinced that his safety would not now be endangered by returning to Lhasa, and he decided to go back to Tibet. The Chinese Government then apparently considered that it would be advantageous to have the Dalai Lama visit Peking before proceeding to Tibet, no doubt with a view to convincing him of the necessity of in future acting in accordance with the Szechuan country's interests, and as was announced, to urge him to assist the Chinese Imperial Commissioner in the carrying out of certain reforms in the government of and organization of the country, more especially the establishment of telegraphs and the construction of roads. At first the Dalai Lama appears to have easily consented to visit Peking, especially as he was informed that he was to be treated as a sovereign prince, but later he repeated his decision, and unconscionable delays occurred on his journey to the Chinese Capital. Ultimately the Dalai Lama and his attendants reached Taiyuanfu, when the Governor of Shanxi, finding that the expense of their entertainment was considerable, the conduct of the attendants intolerable, and the probable cost of the conveyance of the party by chairs and coolies alarming, decided that the remainder of the journey must be made by rail. The Dalai Lama at first balked at this proposal, but the Governor remained firm, and the former ruler of the one time mysterious Tibet had made his first railway journey and is now in Peking, where he has already had a barbarically magnificent welcome, and is apparently to be treated during his stay with exceptional honours.

The position of the Dalai Lama in the Buddhist theology is not very clear. The claim made for the Dalai Lama is that he is the re-incarnation of Buddha, and if that claim was admitted by all Buddhists his position and influence would be immense, and he would in that case be the acknowledged supreme head of the Buddhist faith, a cult which numbers followers estimated at anything from 100,000,000 to 400,000,000. But the Dalai Lama's claims are apparently too fantastic to be admitted even by believers in such a fantastic mass of superstitions as compose Buddhism, for the entry of Colonel Younghusband's force into the sacred land of Tibet brought no priest from Buddhism as such, and the fight of the so-called head of the religion caused little disturbance to the faithful. The fact is, of course, that the Dalai Lama is only really acknowledged Pontiff in Tibet itself, and even in Tibet his position is somewhat doubtful. The Tashi Lama, it is stated, has equal powers spiritually, and he is also claimed to be a re-incarnation. His temporal power in Tibet is not quite so great as that of the Dalai Lama, but it has been considered by the British Government sufficient to warrant his being recognised as the *de facto* ruler of Tibet in the absence of the Dalai Lama, and conventions have been made with him on that footing. What effect the return of the Dalai Lama will have on the carrying out of the trade and other treaties which have been concluded between Great Britain and Tibet remains to be seen. The Dalai Lama's flight may have resulted in discrediting him somewhat. Apparently, however, the Chinese Government anticipates that he will return to Lhasa with practically unimpaired influence and authority. It is understood that Chinese influence will be used in the direction of restoring Tibetan exclusiveness; so that the prospect of increased trade and intercourse with that country in the future is not very hopeful.—Shanghai Mercury.

THE SINO-SIAMMSE STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

We learn that a meeting of the promoters of the Sino-Siammese Steam Navigation Co. was held at the house of Luang Sopphon yesterday (Sept. 13) when a report was made in connection with the present position of affairs. This was practically what we reported before, namely that of the 300,000 shares of 1000 each subscriptions have been received for 160,000 shares upon which the first call of 40 per cent. has been paid. The main question before the meeting yesterday was whether they should wait until the rest of the shares were underwritten or proceed at once to apply for a charter. The feeling of the meeting was unanimously in favour of an immediate application for a charter. It is hoped that, as soon as this is done and shares publicly called for that the rest of the capital necessary will be forthcoming.—Siam Observer.

Telegrams.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

AN EXCHANGE BANK.

ANOTHER PROPOSAL.

[By courtesy of the "Shing Po"]

Peking, 5th October.

It is proposed by the Ministry of Finance to establish a Bank whose operations will be principally conducted in the direction of exchange business between England, Germany and Japan.

GERMANY IN THE NORTH.

RAILWAY CONCESSION REFUSED.

[By courtesy of the "Shing Po"]

Peking, 5th October.

The Waiwupu has refused permission to certain German applicants for the privilege of constructing a line of railway to Chefoo.

TIBET.

UNRULY SUBJECTS.

[By courtesy of the "Shing Po"]

Peking, 5th October.

The High Commissioner in Tibet has telegraphed to the Central Government that the natives are of an unruly nature and are opposed to the administration of the government by the Assistant Commissioner.

The Chief Commissioner urges that the Dalai Lama be commanded to return to Tibet in order to allay the rebellious attitude of the people.

[Reuter's]

The Bulgarian Question.

LONDON, 4th October.

It seems to be generally accepted that the Bulgarian railway question will be peacefully settled, but there is, as yet, no sign of Bulgaria yielding to the pressure brought upon her.

It is pointed out in various quarters that Bulgaria's position renders it most difficult to bring active coercion to bear. Later, Great Britain has made a proposition to Turkey and Bulgaria with a view to a settlement of the railway question, and Turkey has agreed that, in the event of the railway being temporarily restored to the Company, she will consent to the lease being transferred by the Company to Bulgaria, the Porte's rights being safeguarded.

Great Britain has urged the Powers signatory to the treaty of Berlin to recommend this solution to Bulgaria, and it is understood that the Great Powers have agreed to act accordingly.

The German Army.

The German army is gradually being supplied with new pattern uniforms, the feature of which is the elimination of everything bright.

The Balkans.

The Austrian Ambassadors have presented to their respective Governments autograph letters from the Emperor Francis Joseph dealing with the situation in the Balkans, to which great importance is attached in Europe.

Nothing is yet definitely known, but it is believed that Bosnia and Herzegovina are the subjects under discussion.

A WOOD FANCIER IN TROUBLE.

A THIEF IMAGINES HIMSELF AN EXPERT.

There have been many cases of chicken and cat stealing of late, but those who happened to be at the Police Court this morning were somewhat relieved to find the activities of the wily Chinaman diverted to that prosaic material called wood. Li Kwok, for that is the name of our hero, was placed before Mr. J. H. Kemp on a charge of stealing a quantity of teak wood, valued at \$56, the property of Kwong Hip Kooong, of ship-building fame. Li is a shipkeeper by profession and resides at 97, Station Street South. Yesterday, something came into his head to make himself rich quickly, and he therefore lost no time in repairing to the beach at Yau-mai, where the timber was stored. No sooner had he arrived on the scene, than he commenced operations. The rest of the story can easily be guessed, for the miscreant nearly jumped out of his skin when he felt the heavy hand of the law placed on his shoulder. This morning, Mr. Kemp, the presiding magistrate, in the course of the proceedings, casually remarked that the value of the wood was at least between \$50 and \$70, when Li had the faculty of contradicting his own story by offering his valuable opinion that the price of the wood was not a whit more than \$30, majestically asserting that he was a dealer in timber himself. The magistrate, however, did not deem it wise to place much weight on Li's statement, and no one was more surprised than Li himself when it was intimated that the case would be put into the hands of the jury.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LD.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the twenty-seventh ordinary meeting, to be held at the offices of the company, on Friday, 23rd inst. at noon, reads:—

The general agents and consulting committee beg to submit to the shareholders the final accounts for the year 1907.

1907 ACCOUNT.

The amount standing to the credit of this account is \$527,671.13, out of which it is proposed to carry \$38,671.13 to the credit of underwriting suspense account, which will then stand at \$411,999.27, and to pay a dividend of \$14 per share amounting \$140,000.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., and Messrs. F. Maitland, G. C. Moxon, E. Shellim and H. P. White retire, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. W. Hutton Potts and H. Percy Smith, F.C.A. who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.,
General Agents.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1907.

Liabilities.	
Capital—10,000 shares of \$50 each—\$500,000 of which \$50 per share has been paid up...	\$500,000
Reserve fund—	1,000,000
Re-insurance fund—	232,757.05
Underwriting suspense account—	29,318.94
Outstanding dividends—	11,244.00
Accounts payable—	218,742.96
Balance of working account—1907—	\$28,671.13
	\$3,084,734.08

Assets.

Cash, on current account with Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation—	45,371.94
Fixed deposits, with banks in Hongkong—	225,000.00
Mortgages on property in Hongkong and Shanghai—	2,154,528.52
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., debentures—	66,666.67
Shanghai Club debentures—	13,333.33
Chinese Imperial Government Loan, 1888—	39,973.24
United States Bonds, (4% Loan, 1915)—	400,000.00
Japanese Government Gold Loan—	47,009.83
Japanese Government Deposit—	56,066.00
Consolidation Bonds—	23,093.15
Imperial Bonds—	12,791.36
War Bonds—	92,850.55
	\$3,084,734.08

WORKING ACCOUNT, 1907.

Losses and claims paid—	\$1,038,816.03
Charges, including directors', auditors' and survey fees, agents' expenses, &c.—	79,217.63
Commissions—	132,096.54
Exchange—	1,848.88
Balance as above—	\$22,671.13
	\$1,774,619.21
Net Premium received, less returns and re-insurances—	\$1,558,477.54
Interest—	216,104.67
Transfer Fees—	37.00
	\$1,774,619.21

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.,
General Agents.

SOME FACTS ABOUT SUGAR.

The free use of sugar as we know it is a modern phenomenon. Apparently the ancients were unfamiliar with it in the form in which we use it, and later it was merely an expensive luxury. Some interesting data about the manufacture, use and cost of sugar are given in *Comptes (Paris, May 2nd)*, as follows:—

"Cane sugar was made by the Chinese at a very remote epoch. In the West it was known much later; Ptolemy, Varro and Lucan among the Romans, at the beginning of our era, just make mention of it, and it was then known under the names of 'Indian salt,' 'Asian honey' and 'Arabian' or 'Indian juice.' In 1690 the Crusaders, on their arrival in Syria, found cane sugar there for the first time, and it became part of the soldiers' ration. In the following centuries sugar cane was introduced into the island of Cyprus, into the Nile Delta, on the north shore of Africa as far as Gibraltar, into Sicily, and into the Kingdom of Naples; then into Spain in the fifteenth century and thence into Madeira and the Canaries. In 1644 the French took it to Guadeloupe and shortly afterward to Martinique and Louisiana. The Portuguese introduced it into Brazil, and the English into Jamaica."

According to the *Revisita Scientifica-Industria*, as quoted in the note from which we have been translating, the cost of sugar at London and Paris from the middle of the thirteenth century to the end of the nineteenth was as follows, the figures in the table being altered to dollars and cents per pound:—

Year—	London, Paris	Year—	London, Paris
1260.....	\$1.87	1541.....	\$0.02
1300.....	2.27	1550.....	\$0.83
1350.....	1.51	1568.....	0.97
1372.....	\$5.17	1600.....	0.72
1400.....	2.10	1650.....	0.73
1426.....	2.62	1700.....	0.48
1450.....	2.73	1750.....	0.19
1480.....	2.50	1800.....	0.14
1500.....	2.48		

"As regards the price of transportation, in 1550 it cost to France (\$5) to send 250 kilograms (550 pounds) of ordinary sugar from Antwerp to London, while the transportation of fifty kilograms (110 pounds) by sea from Venice to Antwerp cost 14 francs (\$4.80)."

"It is known that the most of pointing out a sweet sugary principle in beet root belongs to Olivier de Serres (1605), gardener to Henry IV. The first beet-sugar factory was established in 1795 in the environs of Berlin by the chemist Achard. In France, during the Continental blockade, the scarcity of the price of sugar

which then cost 6 francs (\$2.50) a pound, was a strong incentive to the establishment of sugar factories; on January 2, 1812, Benjamin Delessert, a sugar refiner of Paris, offered for the first time samples of native sugar, with the assertion that the beet-sugar industry was then under way at Passy.—Translation made for the *Literary Digest*.

TRADE-MARKS IN KOREA.

A recent despatch from Chemulpo to the Japanese Press states that the Japanese in Korea were sending in to the Residency General applications for the protection of their industrial property in accordance with the terms of the recently signed treaty between the United States and Japan regarding the protection of trade-marks, patents, designs, and copyright in Korea. Among the applications for registration were found certain trade-marks identical with those owned by foreign firms, and as a result of the discovery of this fact the foreign merchants of Chemulpo held a meeting on September 15 to discuss the question. It was then decided to send the following letter to the Director of the Patent Bureau in the Residency-General:—

"Sir,—We, the undersigned, have the honour to inform you that it having been brought to our notice applications have been lodged by Japanese subjects for the registration of trade-marks belonging to and used for many years by British, German, and other foreign firms doing business in Korea, take leave to inquire whether it is the intention of your Bureau to grant such registration?

"As it is a subject of the very greatest importance to us, we shall thank you to kindly favour us with a reply to this question by return of mail, and thus oblige—Sir, Yours faithfully,

"CARL WOLTER & Co.,
German Merchants.

"HOLME, RINGER & Co.,
British Merchants.

"NOBEL EXPLOSIVE CO., LD., GLASGOW,
British Corporation.

Per Townsend & Co., Agents.

"HENNETT & Co.,
British Merchants.

"BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LD.,
British Corporation.

J. Smith Mitchell, Representative.

OPIUM IN BOMBAY.

It has been definitely laid down that not more than fifteen thousand one hundred chests of opium shall be exported from India to China this year, and further reductions in the amount are promised in the future. It is curious, therefore, that last year's exports should have been the highest for the last three years. The greatest amount of export in the last decade was ten years ago when 25,875 chests were sent and only a few hundred less than this were sent in 1903. The following year, however, there was a large drop to 17,387 and again next year to a very little over fourteen thousand and in 1906 to 13,321 chests. Last year, owing to a good crop and consequent low prices, the exports totalled 16,877 chests and this would seem to show that despite the Chinese anti-opium crusade there is no less demand for the drug, the only difference in different years being that when Indian opium is dear, China falls back on its own inferior and cheaper product, returning quickly to the better class Indian drug as soon as it becomes in these markets makes it possible. The average prices in Bombay during the year were Rs. 1,271 per chest for one year old and Rs. 1,357 per chest for two years old opium as compared with Rs. 1,362 and Rs. 1,474 per chest respectively during the previous year. As a result of these larger dealings the net duty rose from eighty-two lakhs and seventy-five thousand to ninety-three lakhs seven thousand, although the area under poppy cultivation was only 10,898 acres last year as compared with 10,438 in the previous year. In all 17,550 chests were imported and lodged in the warehouse during the year under report against 14,733 chests during the preceding year. Out of these and the balance of 1,426 chests in stock on the 1st April, 1907, 16,877 chests were exported to China—114 chests to Zanzibar, 24 chests to Delagoa Bay and a 1/2 chest to Mozambique; 1,016 chests were sold for consumption in the Presidency (including the Native States) and 464 chests were supplied to the Madras Presidency. The balance of opium found in stock in the warehouse on the 31st March, 1908, was 504 chests against a book balance of 594 chests—a deficiency of 90 chests which when spread over all the opium lodged in the warehouse during the year under report gives an average loss of 26.101433 grains per chest, against 9 tolas 155 grains in the previous year. The increase seems large but is explained by defects in the weighing system at Malwa and the discontinuance of the system of allowing a quarter of a pound per chest for removals of leaf and dust which allowance would have reduced the shortage by ten tolas per chest.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE BUDGET REMARKS.

The prohibition against the further export of Malwa opium from Bombay until the 1st January, 1909, must have been expected by local dealers in the drug, if they had borne in mind the remarks made in the Budget last March. It was there said:—"The exports of Malwa opium will probably reach the permissible maximum during the calendar year 1908, as stocks are believed to be high; and under the new system there will presumably be a tendency to a disproportionate activity of export during the earlier part of the year. Budget provision has, therefore, been made for 15,000 chests paying pass-duty." This forecast has proved an accurate one and as the full number of chests has been exported, the Government have had no option but to issue orders closing down the trade for the present four months. In 1909 there will be accumulation of the exports, and similar steps will be taken in succeeding years unless it can be shown that China is not carrying out her policy of abolishing the opium traffic.—*Pioneer*.

MONUMENTS IN CHINA.

Two handsome gilt bronze lions ornament the plaza in front of the T'ajow in the Zoological Gardens outside the Shi-Chia men at Peking. A curious story is connected with them. According to official reports, these lions, the property of a temple in the western hills, were buried in 1860 on the approach of the Allied Troops to the Summer Palace. Some time after the operations of the Allied Troops in 1900 foreigners learned of the existence of these sculptures and through the connivance of Chinese endeavoured to get possession of them. The matter was brought to the attention of an official of the foreign office who rescued them. After more than forty years of burial the gilt has nearly all appeared but they are splendid objects and are of a more or less sculpture than the lion and tiger sculptures commonly seen in China. They are said to be Indian. They remain to be accurately identified.

At a small village on the Yellow River near the Lu-han railway crossing are being dug up from time to time large hollow bricks, measuring three and one-half or four feet in length by 18 inches or 20 inches wide and 5 inches thick. When struck they give out a mellow-ringing sound and are called by the natives musical stand bricks. They are believed by them, to have two holes about 2 1/2 or 3 inches in diameter in each and which might have been for joining them together. They are ornamented with a geometrical pattern on the face and appear to have been used as a frieze. Chinese antiquaries who have interested themselves in these bricks assign no date to them but suppose them to be relics of some ancient palace. They are very fine and specimens sent to Peking are in perfect preservation. Some are larger than those described. A metropolitan official has two of these smaller ones in his house in Peking and two larger ones at Tientsin.

The respect existing amongst the Chinese for "ancient and holy" things explains the remarkable preservation of many monuments in China. Much however finds its billet in some common utility and monuments of rare value often disappear into walls and foundations or are broken up. The Chinese have therefore found it necessary to rescue their monuments.

The ancient seats of learning in China contributed to the preservation of antiquities. At Paoching-fu, in the celebrated provincial college destroyed by French soldiers in 1901 was a collection of ancient stone monuments. It was in one of the few structures left standing after the troops had finished the 1901 camp fires.

In the Confucius temple in Peking are preserved the famous stone drums of hallowed age.

EVIDENCE THAT THE CHINESE TREASURE ANTIQUITIES.

Hakins says:—"Part of the stones of the white Pagoda hill in the I-ho-yuan or Hsi-yuan in Peking were brought from a mountain in Hoonan province by the Kin-Tanians. A large urn of earthenware for fish—a relic of the Mongol period a feet 5 inches—in the I-ho-yuan was lost, but later recovered from a place temple in the west city where its value was unknown and where it was used as a vegetable receptacle. It was bought by the Emperor for 1,000 taels! At another building in the Hsi-yuan are eleven bells of the Chow dynasty found buried in the earth in Kiangsi province in the middle of the 19th century and consequently about 2,000 years old."

CHINESE VANDALISM.

One of the metropolitan officials who resides near the Summer Palace during the sojourn of the Court at Wan-Shou-Shan discovered this summer a large tomb just behind his villa. It was one of the Ming dynasty and was the burial place of a eunuch. As it had a good deal of fine-sculptured marble about it was believed to be the tomb of a head eunuch. The marble such as is dug out of the Western hills was curiously chipped and broken in a wholesale manner. Upon inquiry it was found that peasants came very early in the morning, gathered chips from these marbles and polished them to adulterate floor. Asked why they did not use lime stone or some other stone, and not spoil fine monuments, they answered that other stone was not the right colour—only the grave-stone marble could be used without being detected.

Eddies says of this white marble that it is called "hang-pai-yu," an excellent stone for architectural purposes and for the rough sculpturing of the Chinese masons, but not fine and hard enough for European sculpture.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council will take place on Thursday next, at 2.30 p.m., when the following business will be transacted:—

1. Financial Minutes. (Nos. 57 to 59).

2. Report of the Finance Committee. (No. 16).

Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding five millions five hundred and seventy thousand four hundred and twenty-seven dollars to the Public Service of the year 1909.

Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to extend certain definitions in the Imperial Act styled the Evidence (Colonial Statutes) Act 1907.

Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance for regulating Theatres and other places of public resort.

C. CLEMENTI,
Clerk of Council.

N.B.—A meeting of the Finance Committee will be held immediately after the Council.

The *Correspondence Review*, Paris, publishes a telegram from its St. Petersburg correspondent to the effect that a group of Siberian capitalists is negotiating with certain English banks with a view to the construction of a railway connecting the Trans-Siberian line with the Russian possessions in Central Asia, a number of branch lines linking up the iron, copper, and coal mining centres. An expert technical commission has set out to make the necessary surveys.

BANGKOK-HONGKONG TRADE.

UNPRECEDENTED STAGNATION.

There are fifteen berths shown on the plan of the Bangkok harbour situated midstream between the premises of Messrs. the Borneo Co., Ltd. and the Bangkok Bank. These are now all occupied by steamers which have arrived here during the month, says the *Siam Observer* of 11th ult. "Such a state of things is not a matter of daily occurrence. All these vessels are waiting to take cargo and most of them are ships on the Bangkok-Hongkong trade. Some of these steamers have been more than 20 days in the port."

The S.S. *Somerset*, which arrived to-day, has taken the last berth down the river just above Bangkok Bank and another ship, the S.S. *Drifter*, is at anchor below Bangkok Bank.

We learn that it is probable that most of these ships will have to remain here between two and three weeks before they can get sufficient cargo for leaving.

The steamers *Solva* and *Erva* which left for Singapore yesterday were not able to take full cargo. The holds of these ships were only about three-quarters full.

There is no doubt that there is a marked stagnation in the trade of Bangkok. As a result freight competition has been keen.

Freight to Singapore which was 22 1/2 dollar cents, before, has fallen to 15 which is Messrs. Windsor & Co.'s rates for the N.D. L. line. Chinese firms were, we learn, the first to reduce the rate. They lowered it to 17 1/2 cents per picul.

The freight for Hongkong has similarly fallen from about 30 cents to 25 cents.

The above freights include lighterage from Bangkok Harbour to the outer anchorages at Anghin and Kolsichang which is 7 cents per picul.

WRONGFUL ARREST ON
BRITISH SHIPS.

It will be remembered that a little while ago the Foochow Magistrate had several criminals arrested on board a British vessel without first notifying the British Consul and without having the warrant signed by him. The matter has been the subject of protracted negotiations between the Waiwupu and the British Minister in Peking, but a satisfactory settlement seems to be within sight now. The Co-Director of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs at Foochow has proposed, with the approval of the Viceroy of the Miehoe Provinces, that a suitable apology be sent to the British authorities.—*Shanghai Times*.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
IN SHANGHAI.

A PESSIMISTIC ESTIMATE.

"Shanghai is a pretty tight British corporation and the Americans have very little show," said Attorney E. A. Douthitt in speaking of the town that has been his home for a short time, and which he gave up to re-open offices in Honolulu.

"The American is not rated very high in Shanghai; his own Government and his own people do not stand by him, and the climatic conditions are such, that a man would need have a great fortune in sight to justify his living in the place."

"There has been a very general depression throughout the Orient and Shanghai has suffered with the rest. Many firms have gone out of business. The American merchant does not stand so very high because, in his alleged development of the Oriental market, he has used lax methods. As a matter of fact the American is so busy making money at home that I don't believe he cares more than two cents about the Oriental market. That is the way it seems over there, for we know that if the good honest American once tackles a thing with earnest enthusiasm he can win."

"As for a lawyer, our Court requires a special examination, while the British barristers are admitted on their home credentials. This at the start causes the Chinese business man to look with suspicion upon the American. If his own Government does not trust him, the Chinese naturally figures that he should be on the lookout. So the American is handicapped."

[Mr. Douthitt apparently omitted to state that foreign lawyers are admitted to practise in the British Court by courtesy on mere production of satisfactory credentials, exactly in the same way that non-American lawyers are admitted, without examination in the American Court; so that the disadvantage which he says American lawyers are placed at in the American Court is simply non-existent. It is a case of mutual accommodation and facility all round.—E. S. T.]

"Furthermore the American business man employ British barristers in preference of Americans. I think the Pacific Mail and the Standard Oil people are the only large American concerns that employ American attorneys."

"A man to start in business at Shanghai must go into a long fight to overcome prejudices, and the fiercest of competition intensified by the attitude of our own officials and countrymen. Some may think that spells Opportunity, but as for me life is too short to enter into any such struggle. The climatic conditions are bad, and the only happy prospect that offers itself to a civilized man is that of making a sufficient pile in a comparatively short time, to enable him to retire to some blessed earthly haven like Hawaii for instance. Therefore I prefer to build up a business in Hawaii and let some one else make the Shanghai fortune."

"There are now, I believe, three American law firms doing business in Shanghai. Mr. Fleming, with whom I was associated for a time, will remain in Shanghai. I think Mr. Brooks will return soon to the islands and go from there to the mainland. Mr. Hoon I think will remain soon."

"It is mighty good to me to get back, I expect to open offices in the McCandless block. Honolulu is good enough for me just now.—*Honolulu Bulletin*.

To-day's
Advertisements.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "CRAIGVAR"
FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKO-
HAMA, KOBE, MOJI AND
MANILA.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby requested to
send in their Bill of Lading for countersign-
ature and to take immediate delivery of their
Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk
and expense.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th October, 1908. [19-10]

POSTPONEMENT.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAINUN."

Captain Evans will be despatched for the
above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 7th inst., at
12 o'clock Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 6th October, 1908. [887]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY),
the 7th October, 1908, at 11 A.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,
corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 6th October, 1908. [893]

OPIUM IN AMERICA.

In spite of the fact that the Chinese popula-
tion in the United States is much smaller than it
was in 1878 the importation of smoking opium
into the United States has increased more than
350 per cent. since then. In 1907 the importa-
tion of smoking opium was 19,000 pounds.
These facts are only a few of the startling
features of the reports now being received
at the State Department by the American
commissioners to the international congress
to investigate and report on the growth of the
opium habit.

The investigation is being conducted by Dr.
Hamilton Wright of Washington, one of the
commissioners who has his headquarters in the
office of Assistant Secretary Huntington Wil-
son of the State Department. Already he has
reports that the importations of opium into the
United States from 1901 to 1907 increased
1,000,000 pounds over the importation for a
comparative period immediately preceding. It
has been ascertained also that about 75 per
cent. of the importations are used in the manu-
facture of morphine. Of the manufactured
products of the drug only 25 per cent. get into
legitimate uses.

THOUSANDS OF WHITE SMOKERS.

In New York City there are said to be about
3,000 Chinamen, of whom 500 are smokers of
opium; another report places the percentage of
smokers at one-third of the entire population.
In Philadelphia there are 1,000 Chinese, fully
one third of whom are addicted to the habit of
smoking. These figures do not take into con-
sideration the moderate smokers, of whom there
are many. The returns made to the commis-
sion estimate that there are 5,000 white smokers
in New York City.

The sources of information upon which the
commissioners rely are State pharmacists, mem-
bers of the American Medical Association, police
reports, manufacturers of opium, chem-
ists, druggists and boards of health.

One of the interesting facts gleaned by
the investigation is that the users of the
drug among the Chinese population in the
United States are anxious to give it up
and the young men are being strongly im-
pressed by Chinese medical authorities with
the destructive influences of the use of opium.
Chinese doctors have devised a cure of the
habit, which is being generally resorted to by
victims of the drug. The efficacy of the cure
has not yet been fully tested.

ALARMING GROWTH.

When the commissioners to the international
congress were first appointed they were in-
structed that the primary purpose of the inter-
national congress was to consider the growth
of the opium habit in the Far East. It occurred
to Dr. Wright that we might profitably investi-
gate the prevalence of the habit in the United
States; He set about getting reports from all the
large cities and up to this time the replies have
been rather startling. He believes that it proves
conclusively that we have an opium evil at home
which demands our attention before we start
out to reform the Orientals.

He has not yet received full reports from
New York City, and those that have come are
conflicting, but enough has been received to
indicate that in the United States the use of
opium as a habit has grown to an alarming extent
and that its growth is not among the Chinese resi-
dents, who, on the contrary, seem to be adopt-
ing measures for stamping it out, but the progress
is among the whites, and what surprises him is
that it is not among the stunts but in the
professional classes, where the highly keyed
nervous system seem to crave narcotics.
Many reports indicate that the strenuous life in
a measure responsible for the recurrence of the
drug.

Intimations.

YOU MAY BUY
FROM US A
VICTOR



AT
\$2 per week.

CALL AND HEAR

OUR

LATEST

RECORDS,

IMPROVED

MACHINES

(AND THE)

MARVELLOUS

AUXETOPHONE

THE

ROBINSON

PIANO

CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1908. [13]

TOW OF 10,000 MILES.

FLOATING DOCK TAKEN FROM THE TYNE TO CALLAO.

London, August 22.—The longest tow on record, and unique in its kind, inasmuch as the voyage is through the Straits of Magellan with a huge pontoon, was commenced on Thursday, when a floating dock, 385 ft. in length and 95 ft. in width, left the Tyne for Callao, a distance of over 10,000 miles.

The pontoon, which has been constructed by Messrs. Swan, Hunter, and Richardson, the builders of the *Mauretania*, is in three sections, and is capable of lifting vessels of a capacity of 7,000 tons and is so designed that at any future time, by adding a fourth section, the lifting capacity may be increased to 9,500 tons, when the length will be over 500 ft.

The towing operations have been undertaken by Messrs. Smit and Company, of Rotterdam, who are employing two of their most powerful tugs, the *Northsea* and the *Zuider Zee*, of 1,000 and 1,500 h.p. respectively, and each carrying sixteen hands.

The pontoon itself has a crew of twelve, for whom special accommodation has been built into the sides of the floating dock, and they will not leave the vessel at any time during the voyage, which is expected to be completed in about 100 days.

The departure of the curious flotilla was watched from the banks of the river and the harbour mouth by many thousands of spectators, who heartily cheered the several crews at the beginning of their long and arduous voyage.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	119 3/16
Do, demand	119 3/16
Do, 4 months' sight	119 3/16
France—Bank T.T.	231
America—Bank T.T.	42 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	179 1/2
India T.T.	132 1/2
Do, demand	133 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	75 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	75 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	60 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	105 1/2
4 months' sight L/O	119 1/2
6 months' sight L/O	119 1/2
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	43 1/2
4 months' sight do	44 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	19 1/2
4 months' sight France	22 1/2
6 months' sight do	22 1/2
4 months' sight Germany	184
Bar Silver	23 1/2
Bank of England rate	24 1/2
Sovereign	\$11.25

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

American (*Asia*) 8th inst.
Canadian (*Empress of India*) 8th inst.
American (*Mongolia*) 11th inst.

The N. D. L. s.s. *Horneo* left Sandakan on Saturday, p.m., and may be expected here on 8th inst., p.m.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Manila*, which left here on 10th ult., arrived at Sydney on 4th inst., a.m.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Lutetia* left Foochow today, at 6 a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow at noon.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s s.s. *Asia* with the American Mail will be due to arrive in Hongkong on 8th inst., between 6 and 8 a.m.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Prinz Waldemar* left Kuching on 3rd inst., at 5 a.m., and may be expected here on 7th inst., at daylight.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of India* arrived at Shanghai at 9 p.m., on 5th inst., and left again at 7.30 a.m., Tuesday, for Hongkong, where she is due to arrive at 5 p.m., on 8th inst.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 5th at 5.15 p.m.—Black South Cone and Drom hoisted (indicates a typhoon S.E. of Colony within 300 miles). The typhoon is situated about 300 miles to the S.E. of Hongkong. It apparently continues to move towards W.N.W.

On the 6th at 6.00 a.m.—Black South Cone hoisted.

At 11.00 a.m.—Black South Cone and Black Ball hoisted.

At 11.10 a.m.—The barometer has risen moderately in Formosa and Luzon, and fallen slightly over Tongking. In Hongkong it is now rising slowly.

The typhoon which is now to the S.W. of Hongkong in about 19° 24', will probably move into the Gulf of Tonkin by way of Hainan Straits.

Pressure has given way moderately over N. China owing to the passage of a depression from the continent to the Yellow Sea. High pressure again covers E. Japan.

Moderate N.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and strong cyclonic winds and gales over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.87 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong, and Neighbourhood, E. to S.E. winds, gradually decreasing; equally and showery at first, improving later.

2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. winds, moderate.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook, E. winds, strong to moderate.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, Cyclonic gales.

Shipping.

Vessel	From	Agents	Date
Kwangteh, Ch. s.s., 1,554, Wm. H. Lunt, 5th Oct.—Shanghai 2nd Oct., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.			
Zafro, Br. s.s., 2,160, R. Rodger, 11th Oct.—Manila 2nd Oct., Gen.—N. T. & Co.			
Antiochus, Br. s.s., 6,724, Kay, 5th Oct.—Manila and Oct. Gen.—B. & S.			
Ischia, Ital. s.s., 2,487, G. Bellio, 6th Oct.—Bombay 17th Sept., Penang 27th, and Singapore 29th, Gen.—C. & Co.			
Hangsang, Br. s.s., 1,325, S. Wilde, 6th Oct.—Shanghai and Swatow 5th Oct., Gen.—J. M. & Co.			

Clearances at the Harbour Office
Minerola, for Shanghai.
Wakamiya Maru, for Shanghai.
Hangsang, for Canton.

Depart.
Oct. 6.

Minerola, for Seattle.
Orin, for Moji.
Amiya, for Hongay.
Glendaloch, for Amoy.
Chosine, for Bangkok.

Passengers arrived.
Per *Kwangteh*, from Shanghai—86 Chinese, and 8 Japanese.
Per *Ischia*, from Singapore—434 Chinese.

Passengers departed.
Per *Minerola*, for Seattle, &c.—Messrs A. Ritchie, J. W. Benson, R. T. Loffie, H. White, C. L. Key, Miss Lacy, Mr. C. W. Griggs, Mrs. O. Vocum, Miss Anita Allan, Messrs M. Oka, Ah Ide, Chan Ti, H. Araki and Jose Calvo.

Shipping Reports.

Str. *Kwangteh*, from Shanghai—Fresh to strong E.N.E. to N.E. winds fine and clear moderate N.E. swell observed a big cloud bank to S.E. stationary for last 24 hours.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.
Alesin, Ger. s.s., 3,376, J. Ernst, 29th Sept.—Portland, Or. and Moji 24th Sept., Flour, P. & A. S. S. Co.
Amigo, Ger. s.s., 522, H. Frandsep, 5th Oct.—Hobohw 4th Oct., Figa and Gen.—J. & Co.
Brasilia, Ger. s.s., 9,996, W. Schwinghammer, 4th Oct.—Shanghai 1st Oct., Gen.—H. A. L.

Chohyun Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,303, T. Suruga, 5th Oct.—Shanghai via Foochow, Amoy and Swatow 29th Sept., Gen.—O. S. K.
Courtfield, Br. s.s., 4,897, J. Wiseman, 25th May—Moji 20th May, Coal.—M. B. K.
Craigvar, Fr. s.s., 2,874, B. C. Emandas, 5th Oct.—Manila 1st Oct., Ballast.—D. & Co., Ltd.

Dakotah, Br. s.s., 2,597, Ross, 23rd Sept.—from San Francisco, Kerosine Oil.—S. O. Co.
Devawongse, Ger. s.s., 1,057, F. Rehwaldt, 5th Oct.—Bangkok 28th Sept., Rice, Salt and Wood.—B. & S.
Drufar, Nor. s.s., 1,102, J. Bing, 29th Sept.—Bangkok 21st Sept., Rice—Agard, Thoresen & Co.

Fiume Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,560, Manito, 26th Sept.—Foochow 23rd Sept., Ballast.—A. P. & Co.
Germania, Ger. s.s., 530, H. Flugel, 21st Sept.—Sydney 8th Aug., and Palaw 15th Sept., Copra.—M. & Co.
Haimun, Br. s.s., 616, J. W. Evans, 3rd Oct.—Foochow 30th Sept., Amoy 1st Oct., and Swatow 2nd, Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Harbar, Br. s.s., 2,148, C. E. Egzell, 20th Sept.—Moji 14th Sept., Coal.—Order.
Hongkong Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,453, H. S. Smith, 26th Sept.—San Francisco 20th Aug., and Manila 24th Sept., Mails and Gen.—T. K. K.

Hutchow, Br. s.s., 1,217, E. Forsyth, 4th Oct.—Canton 4th Oct., Gen.—B. & S.
Kiukiang, Br. s.s., 1,228, H. A. Wavell, 3rd Oct.—Canton 2nd Oct., Gen.—B. & S.
Wandasan Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,246, Shimidzu, 1st Oct.—Moji 25th Sept., Coal.—M. B. K.
Marie, Ger. s.s., 1,169, P. E. Christiansen, 20th Sept.—Salina Cruz 11th Aug., Ballast.—C. C. S. S. Co.

Macduff, Br. s.s., 1,882, C. H. Burch, 26th Sept.—Moji 20th Sept., Coal.—D. & Co., Ltd.
Myntedene, Br. s.s., 1,620, Lighton, 2nd Oct.—Moji 26th Sept., Coal.—B. & Co.

Nam Sang, Br. s.s., 2,591, P. M. B. Lake, 3rd Oct.—Moji 26th Sept., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Oasis, Br. s.s., 6,015, W. C. Lycey, 2nd Oct.—Moji 28th Sept., Gen.—B. & S.
Pheasant, Br. s.s., 1,066, I. H. Scott, 4th Oct.—Salina Cruz 11th Aug., Gen.—Chinese.

Phrasang, Ger. s.s., 1,021, Fr. von Manuelsdorff, 2nd Oct.—Bangkok 25th Sept., Rice.—M. & Co.
Prometheus, Br. s.s., 3,583, Geo. Moir, 4th Oct.—Shanghai 1st Oct., Gen.—B. & S.
Rajaburi, Ger. s.s., 1,189, H. Bremer, 2nd Oct.—Swatow 1st Oct., Gen.—B. & S.

Sabine Rickmers, Dut. s.s., 573, Freis, 5th Oct.—Balli Pappan 26th Sept., Kerosine Oil.—M. & Co.
Shinano Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,960, K. Kawara, 4th Oct.—Shanghai 1st Oct., Gen.—N. Y. K.
Sierra Blanca, Br. s.s., 2,338, H. de Guency, 20th Sept.—Manila (Hoilo) 17th Sept., Ballast.—Order.

Sui Sang, Br. s.s., 1,776, W. D. Welsh, 2nd Oct.—Chfoo 24th Sept., Ballast.—J. M. & Co.
Sungkiang, Br. s.s., 987, C. H. Pennefather, 29th Sept.—Hoilo and Cebu 24th Sept., Hemp, Sugar, Hides and Copra.—B. & S.
Talsban, Br. s.s., 1,123, J. T. Laine, 1st Oct.—Canton 30th Sept., Gen.—H. & Co.

Taiwan, Br. s.s., 1,022, J. A. Martin, 20th Sept.—Salina Cruz 11th Aug., Gen.—Chinese.
Teau, Br. s.s., 1,216, Osterbridge, 2nd Oct.—Manila 29th Sept., Gen.—B. & S.
Tjilivong, Dut. s.s., 3,063, N. van Wyck Jurriens, 4th Oct.—Batavia 4th Sept., Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Taitau, Ger. s.s., 1,002, Humann, 20th Sept.—Bangkok 21st Sept., Rice.—B. & S.
Wakamiya Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,945, T. Yama-waki, 3rd Oct.—Bombay and Singapore 26th Sept., Gen.—N. Y. K.
Wray Castle, Br. s.s., McDonald, 1st Oct.—New York 24th Aug., Case Oil.—S. T. & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

Eclipse, Br. 4-masted bark, 2,068, J. White, 4th Oct.—Canton 3rd Oct., Ballast.—S. O. Co.
Julespolla, Br. ship, 2,840, Stewart, 5th June—San Francisco 5th April, Case Oil.—S. O. Co.
King George, Br. ship, 2,057, Tucker, 7th Aug.—Canton 6th Aug., Ballast.—S. O. Co.

Lyndhurst, Br. bark, Parnell, 14th Sept.—Bangkok 24th Aug., Case Oil.—S. O. Co.

Steamers Expected.

Vessel	From	Agents	Date
Lutetia, Br. s.s., 1,554, Wm. H. Lunt, 5th Oct.—Shanghai 2nd Oct., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.			
Zafro, Br. s.s., 2,160, R. Rodger, 11th Oct.—Manila 2nd Oct., Gen.—N. T. & Co.			
Antiochus, Br. s.s., 6,724, Kay, 5th Oct.—Manila and Oct. Gen.—B. & S.			
Ischia, Ital. s.s., 2,487, G. Bellio, 6th Oct.—Bombay 17th Sept., Penang 27th, and Singapore 29th, Gen.—C. & Co.			
Hangsang, Br. s.s., 1,325, S. Wilde, 6th Oct.—Shanghai and Swatow 5th Oct., Gen.—J. M. & Co.			

DOCK RETURNS.

Vessel	From	Agents	Date
Sora, H.M.S. " "	"	"	"
H.M.S. " "	"	"	"
U.S.S. " "	"	"	"
Montana, " "	"	"	"
Kiang Ta, " "	"	"	"
Sierra Blanca, " "	"	"	"
Kiang Chi, " "	"	"	"
Likio, " "	"	"	"
H.M.S. " "	"	"	"
H.M.S. " "	"	"	"
H.M.S. " "	"	"	"
Shioan Maru, " "	"	"	"
Tsintau, " "	"	"	"
Drufar, " "	"	"	"

Ships Passed The Canal.

11th September—Armand Bahic, *Diomed*, *Kamo Maru*, *Glaucon*, *Nubla*, *Poon*. 15th September—*Benavon*, *Koranna*, *Talamachus*, *Manila*, *Prins Alice*, *Peking*. 18th September—*Nippon*, *Canton*, *Denbighshire*, *Hakata Maru*, *Polynesian*, *Kawachi Maru*, *Glenitras*, *Sengambia*, *Macdon*, *Prins Regent*. 21st September—*Schuylikill*, *Perseus*, *Amiral Olry*. 25th September—*Patko*, *Tudor Prince*, *Samali*, *Syria*, *Yarra*, *Hudson*, *Pak Ling*. 29th September—*Klalet*, *Bemary*, *Saxonia*, *Haiyang*, and October—*Andree Rickmers*, *Cyclops*, *Dorffinger*, *Sikhonia*, *Kintuck*, *Pelins*, *Sanki Maru*, *Toumas*, *Wakasa Maru*.

Arrivals at Home—11th September—*Shinn*, *Dortmund*, *Agamemnon*, *Sardinia*. 15th September—*Suruga*, *Melina*, *Glasgow*, *Blago Maru*, *C. Ferd. Laid*. 18th September—*Armand Bahic*, *Isira*, *Ceylon Maru*. 19th September—*Peshawar*. 22nd September—*Sarkhorist*, *Kamo Maru*, *Telmochus*, *Car-narvonkita*. 25th September—*Indramanika*.

29th September—*Nippon*, *Manila*, *Yarra*, *Kawachi Maru*. 2nd October—*Patko*, *Orestes*, *Sajo Maru*.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

October 5th, 1908, a.m.

Bar. Ther. Hum. Wind W.

Vladivostok 7 a.m. 30.17 51 N 1 0

Hakodate 7 a.m. 30.10 51 N 2 0

Kobe 7 a.m. 30.06 51 N 4 0

Tokio 7 a.m. 30.03 51 N 4 0

Nagasaki 7 a.m. 30.11 51 N 0 0

Kagoshima 7 a.m. 30.08 51 N 0 0

Oshima 7 a.m. 30.04 51 N 0 0

Naha 7 a.m. 30.01 51 N 0 0

Ishigakijima 7 a.m. 29.93 51 N 0 0

Bonin Is. 7 a.m. 29.93 51 N 0 0

Chfoo 7 a.m. 30.18 51 N 2 0

Weihaiwei 7 a.m. 30.11 51 N 1 0

Hankow 7 a.m. 30.04 51 N 2 0

Kiangkiang 7 a.m. 30.03 51 N 2 0

Shanghai 7 a.m. 30.03 51 N 2 0

Swatow 7 a.m. 30.04 51 N 2 0

Amoy 7 a.m. 30.04 51 N 2 0

Shang Pei 7 a.m. 30.04 51 N 2 0

Swatow 7 a.m. 30.04 51 N 2 0

Amoy 7 a.m. 30.04 51 N 2 0

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Shang Pei 7 a.m. 30.04 51 N 2 0

Swatow 7 a.m. 30.04 51 N 2 0

Amoy 7 a.m. 30.04 51 N 2 0

Post Office.

Approximate times of closing mails at Shanghai via Dalay and Siberia:—
16th October, at 12.30 P.M.
23rd October, at 8 A.M.
30th October, at 11.30 A.M.

The Public are informed that, on and from the 1st instant, the weight limit on parcels to the United States by the direct route has been raised from 4 lbs. 5 ozs to 11 lbs. The Postage remains the same, i.e., 35 cents per lb. or each fraction thereof.

A Mail will close for:—
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama and Portland, Or.—Per *Atsuta*, 7th Oct., 11 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per *Haimun*, 7th Oct., 11 A.M.
Macao—Per *Sui Tai*, 7th Oct., 1.15 P.M.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama—Per *Glaucon*, 7th Oct., 4 P.M.

Europe, &c., India, via Taitcoria—Per *Lutetia*, 7th Oct., 5 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai—Per *Chosine Maru*, 8th Oct., 8 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo—Per *Nora*, 8th Oct., 9 A.M.

Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji—Per *Tilting*, 8th Oct., 5 P.M.
Shanghai—Per *Hangsang*, 9th Oct., 10 A.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per *Hongkong Maru*, 9th Oct., 11 A.M.

Samarang—Per *Hilary*, 9th Oct., NOON.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per *Namanga*, 9th Oct., NOON.
Macao—Per *Sui Tai*, 9th Oct., 1.15 P.M.

Koror, Angkor, Palau, Yap, Saluan, Truk, Ponape, Knaia, Jalut, Butaritari, Tanawa, Ocean Island, Nauru and Sydney—Per *Germania*, 9th Oct., 2 P.M.

Manila—Per *Loongang*, 9th Oct., 3 P.M.
Manila—Per *Zafro*, 10th Oct., 11 A.M.
Macao—Per *Sui Tai*, 10th Oct., 1.15 P.M.

Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Perth, Adelaide and Fremantle—Per *Taiyuan*, 10th Oct., 3 P.M.

Nagasaki and Vladivostok—Per *Kowloon*, 10th Oct., 3 P.M.

Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji—Per *Tilting*, 8th Oct., 5 P.M.
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Samarang—Per *Hilary*, 9th Oct.,

